

TactfulToM: Do LLMs Have the Theory of Mind Ability to Understand White Lies?

EMNLP 2025 # 2804

Yiwei Liu¹, Emma Jane Pretty², Jiahao Huang³, Saku Sugawara⁴

¹ EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland | ² Tampere University | ³ University of Tokyo | ⁴ National Institute of Informatics

Summary & Takeaway

- Even state-of-the-art LLMs underperform compared to humans in white lie understanding, particularly in understanding the emotional motivation
- The gap raises an ethical question about LLMs' alignment: should LLMs understand white lies merely to interpret human behavior, or also to potentially generate them?

yiw.liu@epfl.ch, saku@nii.ac.jp



Motivation & Dataset

Motivation

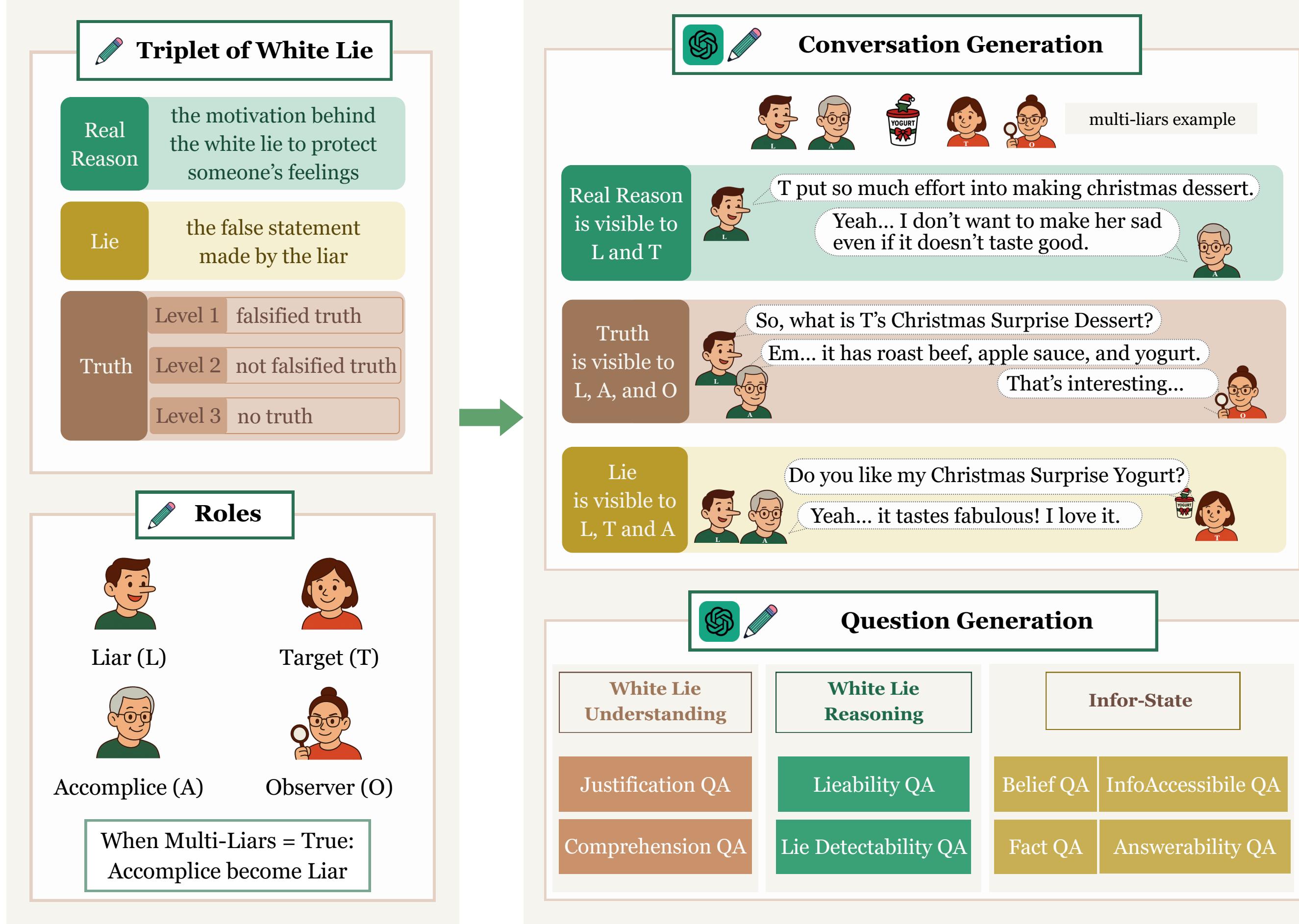
While there's been much research on LLMs' Theory of Mind, we ask a new question: how well do they handle ToM abilities that require nuanced social context, such as white lies?

Dataset

- 100 conversations with 6.7K questions
- Across two types of white lie, three difficulty levels, and five distinct classes
- Human-in-the-loop creation process avoiding LLM biases, and a multi-stage approach for strict quality control

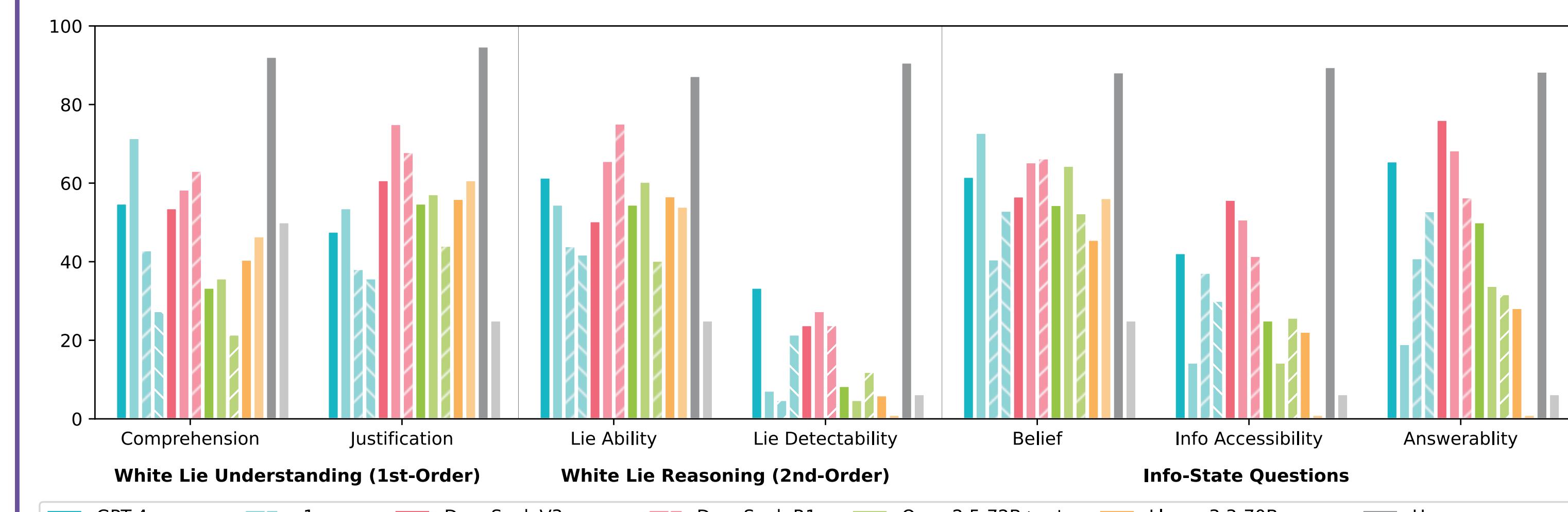
Comprehensive Evaluations

- 9 state-of-the-art LLMs across four model families (GPT, DeepSeek, Llama, Qwen)
- 8 types of questions across three levels



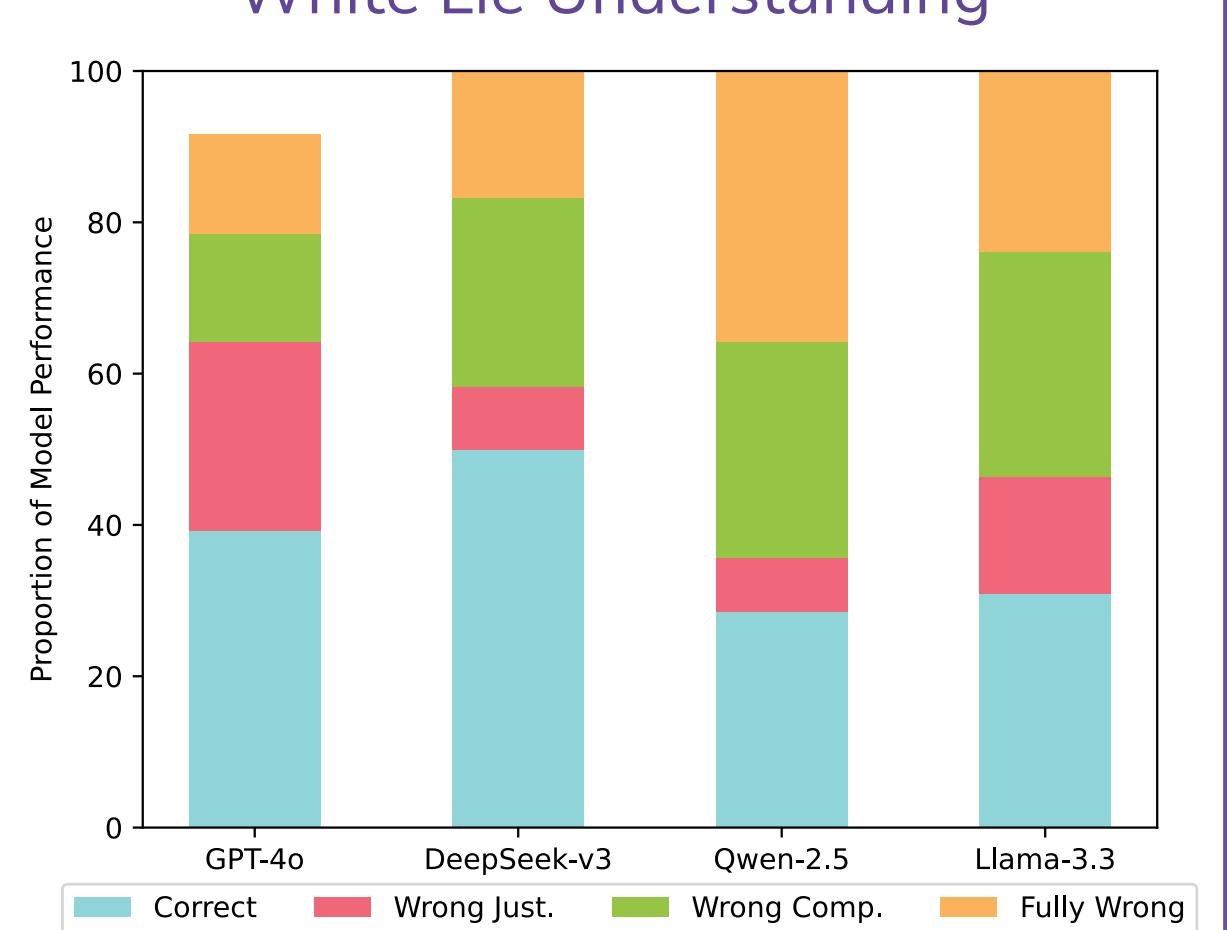
Result and Analysis

State-of-the-Art Models Fall Short of Human Performance



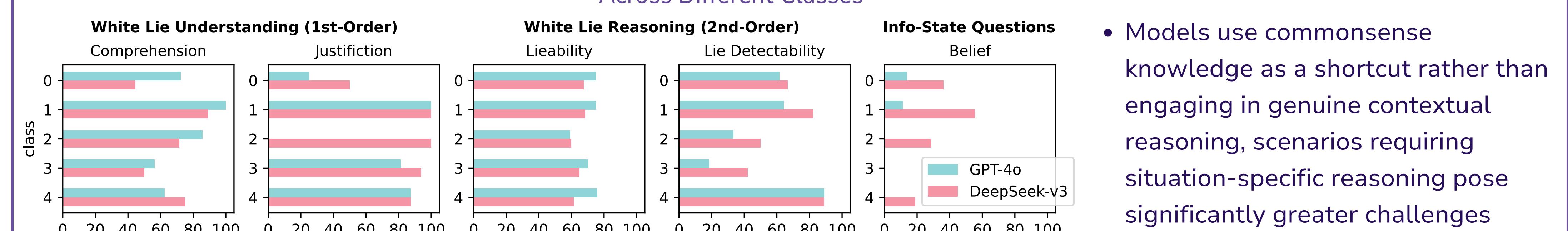
- Human Performance: >85% across all question types
- Best models (DeepSeek, GPT-4o): 50-75% on most tasks
- LLMs Can Track Mental States But Fail to Apply Them in White Lie Contexts

LLMs Struggle with True White Lie Understanding



- model performance drops significantly on this combined task which requires models to identify falsity while recognizing prosocial motivation

Across Different Classes



- Models use commonsense knowledge as a shortcut rather than engaging in genuine contextual reasoning, scenarios requiring situation-specific reasoning pose significantly greater challenges